WEATHER OF JUNE AS INDICATING THE WEATHER OF THE FOLLOWING MAY IN IDAHO

By H. G. CARTER

[Weather Bureau, Boise, Idaho, February 1935]

The results of tabulations from the records of the Boise Weather Bureau Station, and of the Idaho Section, may be summarized as follows:

Boise records:
- Temperature:
  - Warm Junes, followed quite generally by warm Mays; followed by wet or dry Mays in about same ratio.
  - Cold Junes, followed quite generally by cold Mays; followed by wet or dry Mays in about same ratio.
- Precipitation:
  - Wet Junes; followed by warm or cold, and wet or dry Mays in about same ratio.
  - Dry Junes, followed by slightly more dry and slightly more cold Mays, but difference was small.

Idaho records:
- Temperature:
  - Warm Junes, followed quite generally by dry and warm Mays.
  - Cold Junes, followed quite generally by cold and wet Mays.
- Precipitation: Wet Junes, followed by slightly more wet and slightly more cold Mays.
  - Dry Junes, followed quite generally by dry Mays; by warm or cold Mays in about same ratio.

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SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

SOLAR RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING MARCH 1935

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For a description of instruments employed and their exposures the reader is referred to the January 1935 REVIEW, page 24.

Table 1 shows a deficiency in the amount of solar radiation received at normal incidence at all stations for which normals have been computed. While no observations of this character were made during severe dust storms owing to cloudy skies during their passage, radiation values were greatly lessened by dust on other days.

Table 2 shows an excess in the amount of total solar and sky radiation received on a horizontal surface at Lincoln, Chicago, New York, Fresno, and Fairbanks and a deficiency at all other stations. The value of 9 gram-calories per square centimeter of horizontal surface recorded for the entire day of the 16th of March at Madison during the passage of a dust storm is the lowest daily value ever recorded at that station.

Polarization measurements obtained on 6 days at Washington give a mean of 59 percent with a maximum of 64 percent on both the 22d and 26th. Both of these values are slightly below the March normals for Washington. No polarization observations were made at Madison because of snow and ice surfaces throughout the month.

Although routine atmospheric dust counts have been discontinued by the Bureau, a few counts were made in March because of the passage of some midwestern soil over the city. The highest count of 3,255 per cc is about a quarter of the number of particles per cc measured May 11, 1934, on which date Washington experienced the worst dust storm since this type of measurement was started. Table 4 gives the results of the March counts.

TABLE 1.—*Solar radiation intensities during March 1935*

[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date	Sun's zenith distance: 8 a. m.	78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	Noon
	75th mer. time	Air mass: A. M.					P. M.				Local mean solar time
	e	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	[1] 1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	e
	mm	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*mm*
Mar. 15	3.30					1.34					3.30
Mar. 18	4.75	0.82	0.91	1.07	1.26						2.26
Mar. 26	4.75					1.29	1.30	1.09	0.92	0.80	3.81
Mar. 29	4.37	.36	.53	.83	1.10	1.45	1.08	0.80	.64		3.00
Mar. 30	4.37		.36	.51	0.66	0.73					3.99
Means		(.59)	.60	.80	1.01	1.20	(1.19)	(.94)	(.78)	(.80)	
Departures		−.13	−.21	−.15	−.14	−.22	+.06	.00	.00	+.10	

TABLE 1.—*Solar radiation intensities during March 1935*—Contd

[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

MADISON, WIS.

Date	Sun's zenith distance: 8 a. m.	78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	Noon
	75th mer. time	Air mass: A. M.					P. M.				Local mean solar time
	e	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	[1] 1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	e
	mm	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*cal.*	*mm*
Mar. 1	3.00				1.19						3.46
Mar. 12	1.96		1.04	1.16							2.16
Mar. 21	5.16	.88	.99				0.86				4.17
Mar. 26	4.75		.40	.60	.81						5.56
Means		(.88)	.81	(.88)	(1.00)		(.86)				
Departures		−.07	−.22	−.28	−.31		−.43				
LINCOLN, NEBR.											
Mar. 2	3.99			1.05							5.79
Mar. 5	7.57	0.96	1.06	1.23	1.42	1.58					2.74
Mar. 7	1.24			1.25	1.45	1.59	1.25	1.16	0.97	0.86	1.68
Mar. 11	3.15					1.64	1.44	1.25	1.12	.98	2.16
Mar. 12	3.30	.92	1.07	1.22							3.45
Mar. 13	4.75	.93	1.00	1.19	1.34						4.57
Mar. 14	5.79				1.17	1.31					4.37
Mar. 23	3.00		.61	.96	1.30	1.54					4.17
Mar. 25	8.18				.83		1.06	.84	.71	.61	4.95
Mar. 26	4.95	.59	.73	.88	1.05	1.35					5.36
Means		.85	.89	1.11	1.22	1.50	1.25	1.08	.93	.82	
Departures		+.01	−.04	+.02	−.05	−.01	−.03	−.01	−.01	.00	
BLUE HILL, MASS.											
Mar. 1	1.5			1.13	1.32		1.37				1.4
Mar. 3	4.6				1.12		1.19				2.2
Mar. 4	1.3			1.08	1.34						1.0
Mar. 8	2.3						1.52	1.27	1.12	1.06	1.00	1.5
Mar. 9	1.3		0.95	1.15	1.34	1.45	1.36	1.20			1.0
Mar. 13	4.2						1.18				5.6
Mar. 14	2.1		.76	.94	1.18	1.52					1.4
Mar. 16	5.0						1.13	1.08	1.03		5.2
Mar. 18	1.3		1.04	1.20	1.36	1.62	1.29				1.2
Mar. 20	5.6		.64	.91	1.07	1.46	1.25				3.8
Mar. 22	2.3	0.94	1.05	1.20	1.39	1.59	1.31	1.06			.8
Mar. 24	3.2	.74	.87	1.02	1.24	1.51	1.28	1.15	1.03		2.3
Mar. 25	2.4					1.34	.95	.81			2.0
Mar. 26	2.3	.86	.97	1.11	1.27	1.59	1.36	1.14	1.00	.87	1.4
Mar. 27	1.3	.86	.99	1.16	1.36	1.57	1.32	1.20	1.11	.87	1.0
Mar. 29	3.5				1.12	1.20					1.9
Mar. 30	4.8					1.50	1.27	1.07	.88	.72	2.1
Averages		.85	.91	1.09	1.26	1.49	1.25	1.09	1.02	.86	

[1] Extrapolated.